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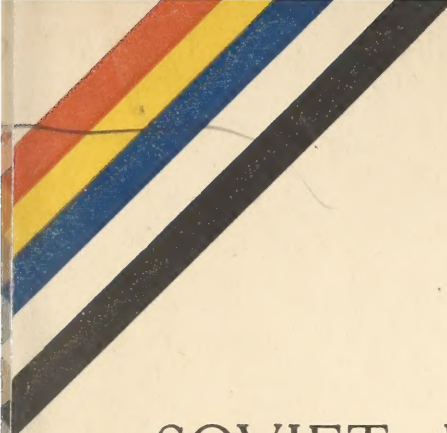


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# SOVIET PLOT IN CHINA

Peking

1927

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(Documents 21-28 inclusive)

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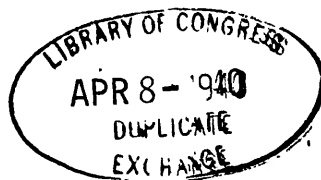
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Hon Hiram Bingham

JAN. 12 1935



# Foreword

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For the past few years the Soviet Embassy and its adjoining premises had been notorious as the headquarters of subversive Soviet agitation against the Chinese Government. Towards the close of March alarming reports were prevailing in Peking about the growing activities of the communists.

For the sake of maintaining law and order in the Metropolis, the local police and troops, with due authorization of the competent authorities in the Legation Quarter, effected on April 6th a search of the premises of the Dalbank and the offices of the Chinese Eastern Railway, adjoining the Soviet Embassy on the west.

During the search fire broke out in the office of the Soviet Military Attache, located in the compound of the former Russian Imperial Legation Guard, lying westward of the private properties of the Dalbank and Chinese Eastern Railway. The fire brigade which was on the scene entered the office of the Soviet Attache, together with the police, to extinguish the fire. It was found then that in that office an attempt was being made to burn up documents, over which kerosene had been poured. The fire brigade succeeded in extinguishing the fire and most of the documents, although partly burned and damaged by water and kerosene, were saved.

During the systematic and thorough search of the premises in question the following articles were found:

(a) A mass of documents, which throw an interesting light on the functions of the Soviet Embassy and particularly on the nature of the work of the Military Attache.

(b) A vast amount of Communistic propaganda material in the form of pamphlets; propaganda posters; pass-books for members of the Communistic Party; red silk identification badges with the Soviet sickle and star stamped on them; thousands of small paper flags with communistic inscriptions; as used in communistic parades and demonstrations.

(c) An assortment of rifles and pistols of various makes; one Thompson automatic sub-machine gun; one Bergman automatic rifle; a great quantity of small arms ammunition.

(d) A list of over 4,000 members of the Communist Party in the Peking area; an elaborate diagram showing the numbers of active members of the Communist Party in various countries.

A number of Communists, Chinese and Russian, were arrested during the search, the most prominent of them being Li Ta-chao who had represented China in the Third Internationale.

The raid established the fact that the compound of the former Imperial Russian Legation Guard contained the headquarters of the Communists in which most elaborate and detailed plans and preparations had been made for the overthrow of the government in Peking and for the establishment of a communistic regime.

The captured documents proved conclusively:

(1) That the Soviet Embassy had a most extensive political and military secret service organization in China, which conducted a thorough espionage everywhere, even in the foreign legations in Peking.

(2) That the so-called Soviet advisers and military instructors in the South are members of the various councils of the Kuomintang and the Communists; that they participate actively in the affairs of the aforesaid parties and that they were paid by the Soviet Government through the Military Attache in Peking.

(3) That the Soviet Government with its Embassy in Peking acting as an intermediate agency was furnishing arms, munitions and other war supplies to the enemies of the Government to which its Embassy was accredited.

The Metropolitan Police Headquarters,  
Peking, China.

April, 1927.

PM

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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### СЛУЖБЕНИ

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з рассмотренных случаев В.О. Сергеева имеет работу с приложением листов для макулатуры, которые поручается коллеге подготовить путем получения их из макулатуры.



## DOCUMENT No. 21.

Propaganda among Foreign Troops in Shanghai and Plans for the establishment of nuclei of the Chinese Communist Party in the units of the National Revolutionary Army.

### MINUTES

#### OF THE SITTING OF THE MILITARY SECTION

ON THE 30TH JANUARY, 1927

Present: Zvetkoff, Zotikoff, Chow and Pei.

**TOPIC:** Zotikoff announces that a comrade who had arrived from the northwestern Kuominchun army, as a representative of Yu Yu-jen, had called on him and that he had a conversation with him. According to what he said, there are at present about 100—120,000 soldiers in Shensi: these troops are in a very bad condition, the greater part of them wearing summer equipment and having had no pay for many months. The second and third armies, not being paid, live on looting. Political work is done very poorly. The reporter does not know how matters stand in this regard in the first army, but in the second and third no work is being done. In the second and third armies are only 40 of our comrades communists. A few of them are commanders. Comrades who have arrived say that some time ago one of the prominent generals of the late 2nd Army, Shi Ho Cheng, asked to be admitted into our party. The opinion of the Central Committee on the entering of this man into the party is that he must wait.

**DECISION:** A commission consisting of Com. Chaplin, Pei and Ma shall be appointed to direct the whole of the military political work in the northwestern army. Until the arrival of our Comrade Lu with the staff of Feng Yu-hsiang in Shensi, the commission shall work only in the 2nd and 3rd Kuominchun. After the arrival of Lu, the commission shall work in the whole of the northwestern army.

**TOPIC:** Wen raises the question of beginning the work of corrupting the Indian troops which have arrived.

**DECISION:** Considering that the Central Committee has appointed a special Commission for the corruption of foreign troops, this matter must be left to the said Commission. However, in this concrete case, the Military Section undertakes to prepare pamphlets for the Indians, and Zotikoff is instructed to have such pamphlets supplied from Hankow,

СЛУШАЛИ:

Зотиков информирует, что ЦК постановило передать рассмотрение дела отложить на 15-ое марта.

Постановили:

Принять к сведению.

СЛУШАЛИ:

Вен. ЗАЯВИТЕЛЬ докладывает проект постановления о личном деле в частях Надреварины.

Постановили:

Положение с внесенными дополнениями и поправками принять и как проект от Юстицкого Отдела представить на окончательное утверждение ЦК.

Приложение: Проект постановления о личном деле в частях Надреварины.

**DOCUMENT No. 21—cont'd.**

**TOPIC:** Zotikoff informs that the Central Committee has decided to adjourn our military conference to the 15th of March.

**DECISION:** To take note of it.

**TOPIC:** Wen introduces a plan of regulations relating to the nuclei of the Chinese Communist Party in the units of the national revolutionary army.

**DECISION:** The regulations, with additions and corrections introduced into them, shall be submitted for the definitive confirmation of the Central Committee, as a plan of the Military Section.

**Annex:** Plan of regulations relating to the nuclei of the Chinese Communist Party in the troops of the People's Revolutionary Army.



**СЛУЖБА**

Соборная дума 1917 г.

[illegible]

Ли-Фан-чэн пока еще сидит в тюрьме. Несмотря на предостере-  
ужения на высшем уровне, он все сидит : ждем, ждем с Ли-Фа-  
нцзюном. Ждут, ждут, но арестованных пока нет. Ждут, ждут.  
Однако Судя, вероятно, на этот раз, будет, будет.



## DOCUMENT No. 22.

The Meeting of the Military Section, consisting principally of Soviet members, during which *the successful campaign of Red Terror in Shanghai and the creation of incidents between British Troops and the soldiers of Pi Shu-chen* were being discussed.

### MINUTES

of the Meeting of the Military Section on.....1927.

Were present: Chow, Zotikoff, ....., Arno and Chernisk.

Subject (of the discussion):

Comrade Chow's information:

Comparing a series of information received from our secret agents, as well as from other sources, the conclusion may be drawn that the troops of the party will in a few days start an offensive. The chief blow will be dealt from the Ihsing region in the direction of Chang-chow. In the region of Ihsing the 2nd, 14th and 17th corps are concentrated. This information has also been received from Yang Shu-shuan, who said that the Southerners would launch an attack on the 15th of March. To the east of the lake, in the direction of Soo-chow, a strong demonstration will be effected. No operation will take place in the direction of Sun-chan where a defensive position will be taken up. The Shan-tung people also do not pay any special attention to this latter direction. If Chang-chow is occupied by the southern troops, their further task will be an advance on Nanking.

Comrade Chow says that here and at Shanghai great frictions and dissensions are prevalent among the people of Shantung. Chang Tsung-chang has appointed as mayor of Shanghai his creature Wu Kuang-hsin, a former Minister of War of the Peking government, and has thus passed over the proper candidate to this post, Pi Shu-chen. Pi Shu-chen was very much offended. Moreover, Chang Tsung-chang sent to Shanghai his 107th brigade of Chang Chi-yin, as if wishing to establish a control over Pi Shu-chen. All this causes Pi Shu-chen to incline towards the left wing. For instance, Pi Shu-Chen has already applied to Nu Yun-chih and the possibility of his recognizing the Kuomintang government is not excluded. Pi Shu-chen still lives at the railway station and does not go to the city. Chang Chi-yin, too, does not act with sufficient resoluteness. There is also a rumour that Pi Shu-chen intends disarming the 107th brigade. Evidently Chang Tsung-chang takes this alarming situation in Shanghai into account and intends sending to Shanghai the Commander of the 7th Corps, Hsu-Kun. But Comrade Chow doubts that Hsu Kun will go there, because he has already a post in the Province of Anhui.

Li Bao-chen is still at Lunghua, in spite of the order to go to the northern bank of the river. He remains and is waiting to make connections with Nu Yui-chih. Chow Yin-jen went to the north with his troops.



About the Navy, we are doing a lot of work among the sailors. Our chief task is to exert an influence on Yang Shu-chuang. We have already obtained that he agreed not to admit into Shanghai the Boh Hai fleet. We insisted on his taking part in the political life. One of our comrades, a sailor (or naval officer), was sent to Yang Shu-chuang. He pointed out that the navy must take a part in the congress of delegates that is being convoked in Shanghai. He explained also how this should be done by electing somebody from among all sailors. However, Yang did not consent to it and sent the comrade who spoke with him to the meeting of delegates, as his representative. The marines whom Li Fu-chuan had ordered to come, are said to be at Ningpo. We take the necessary measures to enter into contact with them and to do some work there. We discussed with the Central Committee the question of the work in the navy and thought that we would have to let Yo Yui-han come at once, if the events will continue to develop as they do at present.

Through our people we are working among the artillery of the coast defence at Woosung. It is possible to take out the breech-blocks of all the 12 cannons which are mounted and thus to afford to the fleet the possibility of entering the estuary of the river Whangpoo and to control the entrance to the Yangtze. The taking out of the breech-blocks must be done on the 14th.

Now we possess already more exact information that Yang Shu-chuang has recognized the Kuomintang government. Nu Yun-chih is carrying on the negotiations with Yang. In our opinion it is possible to draw Yang even nearer the left wing than Nu Yun-chih wishes it. Nu Yun-chih does not want us to participate in the negotiations with Yang Shu-chuang.

About the aerial forces, Sun Chuan-fang has left here, at Shanghai, up to 14 aeroplanes fit for fighting. He is said to have transferred the aviation detachment to the Shantung people. The commander of this detachment is in contact with Nu Yun-chih and is negotiating with him. By the way, this commander has received from Nu Yun-chih a certain sum of money and has informed Nu that two aeroplanes have already arrived at Hangchow. In our turn we have established a contact with a series of mechanics and aviators. When we asked them whether they had received money and whether it was true that two aeroplanes had already left, they said that it was not true. We drew Nu Yun-chih's attention to this fact, but we do not know how this matter stands at present. We are working among the lower ranks, and





it is evident that we will succeed in having a delegate of the aviation elected to the congress of delegates. In our opinion the aviators can be ordered to fly to Hangchow and they will fly, but we do not intend doing it just now, because it is not convenient to us, as the planes might fall into the hands of Nu Yun-chin. (?)

As regards the Workmen's detachment, there are at present 1200 men in it. More than half of them knew how to handle arms. The men of this detachment are regularly drilled. Attention is chiefly paid to teach them the handling of firearms. Up to 5000 men for picketing have been trained. It is very difficult to arrange meetings with these people and to train them. This figure is therefore an approximate one; it is possible that there are even more than 5000 men for picketing. It is planned to have 4 regiments of these pickets immediately formed by the general professional union, if there is a change in the situation; the 1st regiment will be a permanent one and the other three will belong to the reserves. The professional union has appointed a special commission with our representatives to look after the pickets. In general our contact with the provinces has lately become very satisfactory and the training of the workers' militia is making good progress.

As to armament, we have 250 revolvers and 200 grenades.

The organization is as follows: One Central Commission at Shanghai and 5 provincial commissions. The number of members in the commissions varies from 3 to 5. The commissions consist of a president, the secretary of the provincial committee, or the military instructor, and representatives of big factories. In case of military actions, the instructor becomes commander. The instructors are mostly from Whampoo. In the provinces, military meetings take place daily. These meetings bear the character of a preparation for the future revolt. About 30 men usually attend the meetings.

The political situation. Yesterday the first meeting of the congress of delegates took place at the French concession. More than 200 men were present. They represented more than 90 organizations. The congress of delegates was convoked in the name of the Union of the inhabitants of Shanghai. It was stated at the meeting that this congress of delegates bears a temporary character and that as soon as

исполнял, как и другие, свои обязанности. В то время, когда в стране происходили большие перемены, он был одним из тех, кто стоял у истоков нового государства. Он участвовал в различных мероприятиях, связанных с развитием страны. Его деятельность была направлена на улучшение жизни населения и укрепление государственности. Он был одним из тех, кто внес свой вклад в историю нашей страны.

possible, elections will be arranged when a certain form of representation will be observed. At this meeting, over a hundred workmen, up to 30 merchants and other organizations, among others, Students, Kuomintang men, communists, etc., were present. The spirit of the delegates was militant. At the first meeting, it was decided to issue a proclamation containing the following slogans: "Greetings to the National Government"; "Struggle against Imperialism"; "Demand for return of the Concessions"; and "War against the people of Shantung". At this meeting an executive committee consisting of over 30 men was elected. Among those elected were about 16 communists and 8 workmen. The merchants, students, etc., are also represented. During the election, votes were unanimously given for Nu Yun-chih, for the president of the Professional Council; Ho, for the representatives of the Communist party, Bouharoff and the representative of the students (this comrade presided over the meeting). With special eagerness, all of the members, even the merchants, voted for the representatives of the Communist party. In general the political campaign for the congress of deputies has penetrated deeply into the masses. Comrade Chow noted that at the meeting of the delegates three currents were favored, the constitutionalists, partisans of the law, of a government established from above; the second current, which insists that everything must be sanctioned by the party (Kuomintang), i.e., that the government should be appointed by the Kuomintang, and the third and strongest current was in favor of Soviets.

The campaign of the Red Terror has been successfully carried out at Shanghai. More than 10 strike-breakers, provokers, and people who opposed the workers at the factories, were killed. This campaign had a sobering effect on the above mentioned people. Many were forced to flee or to change their tactics. There were cases when inspector and other persons, in order to conciliate the leaders of the workmen at the mills, invited these workmen to their houses and strived to prove to them that they were not such a bad sort of people. Now it has been decided to relax a little on this campaign and to shift the centre of gravity to bigger spheres. The above mentioned campaign has been carried out without any serious loss.

Connection with the peasantry. We have established connection with the peasantry of four districts of the Pootung region. There are salt works in this region where a considerable number of peasants are





working. We have established contact with these peasants and have sent there our men for work. There is also a peasants' movement on the northern bank of the Yangtze. It is even reported that the peasants are preparing a revolt. But a comrade who knows the local situation should be sent there for their guidance. We are looking for such a man. It is also possible to work with the peasantry in the region of Nanking, but we have nobody to send there to do the work. We have no connection with the "tufei" (bandits) on the northern bank of the Yangtze. Representatives of these "Tufeis" came to us, but we were unable to verify what they told us. On the southern bank of the Yangtze there are no "tufeis".

With the rabble-proletariat we are connected in many different ways, but there is very little hope that it can be useful. No special attention is therefore paid to the work among the proletarast.

We are agitating among foreign soldiers. One of these days a proclamation will be issued which has been sent from our Russian comrades. We strive to provoke an incident between the troops of Pi Shu-chen and the foreign troops. Such an incident had already materialized a couple of days ago in consequence of the arrest of 10 Shantung soldiers who had entered, with arms in hand, the foreign concession. When the comrades of these soldiers heard that they were arrested by the British, they immediately picked up their arms, and intended going to the concession to their rescue. The Shantung officers had much trouble to persuade their soldiers not to shoot at the British. The Shantung soldiers are very indignant with the actions of the British authorities.

**Resolution:**

To take note of this report.

27/6/1944

11

Дневник наблюдений  
от 10.06.1944

Вечером 10.06.1944 года в 19.00 часов в районе  
пункта наблюдения в 10 км от берега в море  
было замечено несколько кораблей. В 19.15 часов  
в море появились 3 корабля. В 19.30 часов  
в море появились 4 корабля. В 19.45 часов  
в море появились 5 кораблей. В 20.00 часов  
в море появились 6 кораблей. В 20.15 часов  
в море появились 7 кораблей. В 20.30 часов  
в море появились 8 кораблей. В 20.45 часов  
в море появились 9 кораблей. В 21.00 часов  
в море появились 10 кораблей.

В 21.15 часов в море появились 11 кораблей. В 21.30 часов  
в море появились 12 кораблей. В 21.45 часов  
в море появились 13 кораблей. В 22.00 часов  
в море появились 14 кораблей. В 22.15 часов  
в море появились 15 кораблей. В 22.30 часов  
в море появились 16 кораблей. В 22.45 часов  
в море появились 17 кораблей. В 23.00 часов  
в море появились 18 кораблей.

В 23.15 часов в море появились 19 кораблей. В 23.30 часов  
в море появились 20 кораблей. В 23.45 часов  
в море появились 21 корабль. В 00.00 часов  
в море появились 22 корабля. В 00.15 часов  
в море появились 23 корабля. В 00.30 часов  
в море появились 24 корабля. В 00.45 часов  
в море появились 25 кораблей. В 01.00 часов  
в море появились 26 кораблей.

В 01.15 часов в море появились 27 кораблей. В 01.30 часов  
в море появились 28 кораблей. В 01.45 часов  
в море появились 29 кораблей. В 02.00 часов  
в море появились 30 кораблей. В 02.15 часов  
в море появились 31 корабль. В 02.30 часов  
в море появились 32 корабля. В 02.45 часов  
в море появились 33 корабля. В 03.00 часов  
в море появились 34 корабля.

В 03.15 часов в море появились 35 кораблей. В 03.30 часов  
в море появились 36 кораблей. В 03.45 часов  
в море появились 37 кораблей. В 04.00 часов  
в море появились 38 кораблей. В 04.15 часов  
в море появились 39 кораблей. В 04.30 часов  
в море появились 40 кораблей. В 04.45 часов  
в море появились 41 корабль. В 05.00 часов  
в море появились 42 корабля.

В 05.15 часов в море появились 43 корабля. В 05.30 часов  
в море появились 44 корабля. В 05.45 часов  
в море появились 45 кораблей. В 06.00 часов  
в море появились 46 кораблей. В 06.15 часов  
в море появились 47 кораблей. В 06.30 часов  
в море появились 48 кораблей. В 06.45 часов  
в море появились 49 кораблей. В 07.00 часов  
в море появились 50 кораблей.

## DOCUMENT No. 23.

A Report concerning the Steamer "Oleg" in 1926 which Proves that the steamer was carrying a cargo of arms and munitions to Feng Yu-hsiang and that the Soviet Embassy was interested in this deal.

### Report about the work in connection with the reception of the steamer "Oleg"

On the the 4th of February, in accordance with your personal instructions, I arrived at Tientsin with my assistant Comrade Henkel and the adjutant, Comrade Wen, with the object of assisting Comrade Vedernikoff with military advice in regard to entering the steamer "Oleg" into the port and unloading her cargo.

It happened that Comrade Vedernikoff was not at Tientsin, as he had gone to Peking, having left information for Comrade Raskatoff and having promised to send instructions.

This information proved to be extremely inaccurate. Even the following elementary data were lacking:

- (a) The draught of the steamer;
- (b) The depth of the water in the channel;
- (c) The type of the gunboat which was lying at the entrance of the channel, and even her exact bearing, as it was not known whether she was lying near the channel's entrance or was cruising along the shore;
- (d) We had not the "Oleg's" radio-cipher at our disposal.

The steamer was expected on the 6th. The time was very limited. On the 6th Comrade Raskatoff and I together with our assistants went to Taku. On the 5th we had arranged with Tupan Sun-O about despatching his aeroplanes to Taku to attack the gunboat.

In Taku with the aid of binoculars we ascertained that there were several steamers lying near the channel's entrance. But it was impossible to establish if there was any armed ship among them.

The distance of the steamer lying near the bar was about ten miles, and we saw no guns. It was rumoured that a gunboat was among those steamers. According to the information left by Vedernikoff, that gunboat was the former Russian tug-boat "Zafchitnik" armed with 7.5 inch guns and her speed was miles per hour.

Having established connection with radio station we ascertained that there was a merchant-war ship lying at the sea whose radio call was "OE".

The same day, with the aid of the port tide schedule we found that in the hours of tide the highest depth of water at the Taku Bar is 13.5 feet. The Coast Artillery consisted of 2 Scoda 7.5 inch guns with the range of 7.5 kilometers. The guns were placed near the fort of Taku and were ready for action.

(Translator's note: Two lines which follow are badly damaged by fire and are illegible.)





The only way to attack the gunboat was by aeroplanes which we then called forth. Military operations were handicapped by the fact that there was no Chinese General who had authority over both of the Kuominchun armies whose juncture was just near Taku.

The next day, on the 7th, early in the morning, Raskatoff, Zakaroff, Naval Agent Solokhin and I went to sea on a hired English steam launch, passed the gunboat and reached the pilot station at about one mile from the gunboat. The gunboat was lying at the entrance of the channel. The English pilots said that it was the former German trade steamer "Hsin-Chiang"; her speed was ten miles per hour. Through binoculars one could see two guns of small calibre—one at the prow, another at the stern of the gunboat. Those guns were apparently of 2.5 inch, rather Gochkis than Canet. Judging by the exterior, the ship had neither deck nor side armor. A drill was going on deck of the ship. It seemed there were more than 200 men. Probably besides the crew the steamer had a company of marine infantry.

Having returned home at noon, we got into radio communication with the "Oleg" and came to the following decision :

In the evening to go to meet the "Oleg" to warn her about the gunboat, to order the "Oleg" to go to sea; to throw overboard her cargo of sea-weed, and when her draught decreased to 13 feet to go by night without lights and to pass by the gunboat into the channel. The decision was a risky one but it was a result of the circumstances and of the direction given by IK—(Leo Karakhan?)—to run the risk, and we had some chances of success.

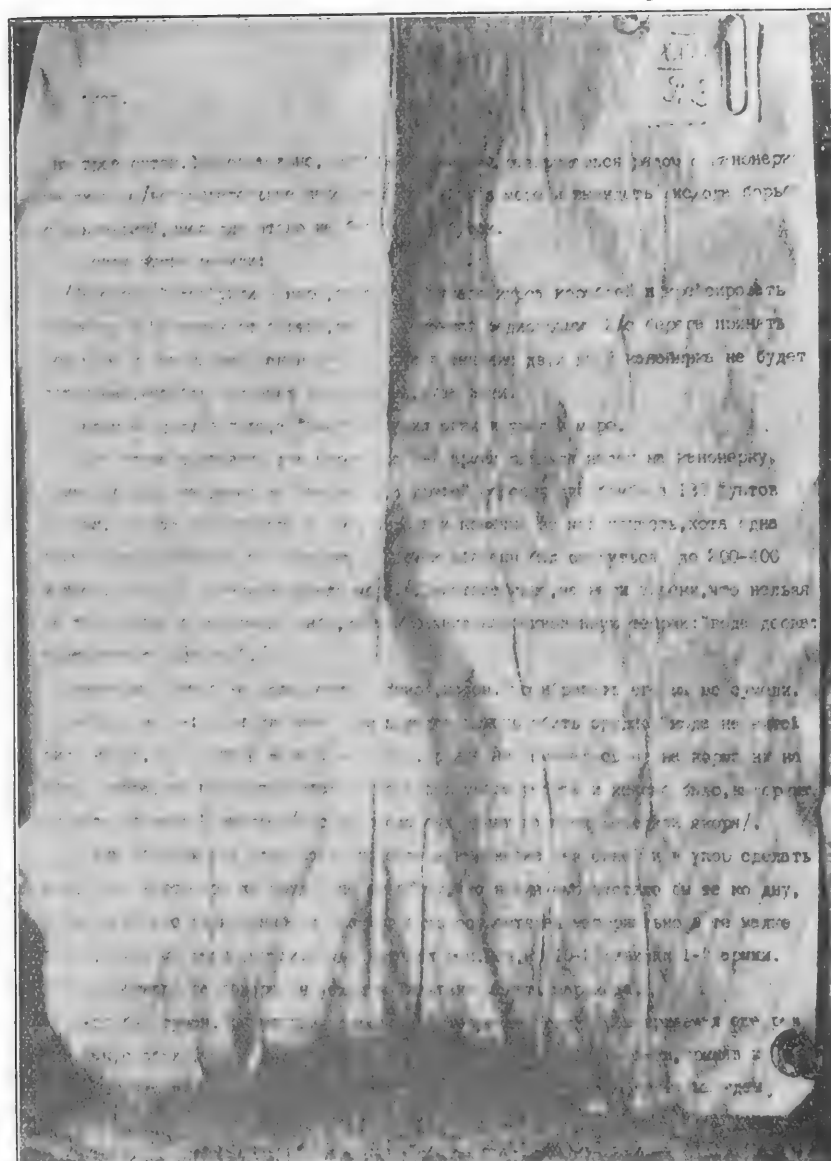
At 10.00 p. m. we were between the gunboat and the sea near the pilot station. At 1030 we went to the sea. Having noticed the lights of the "Oleg" we went to meet her and at 11.00 p. m. approached the ship. We went on board accompanied by a Chinese official whom we sent down to the wardroom to drink rum and gin that we had brought with us.

Together with the Captain we ascertained :

- (1) That the "Oleg" draws 17 feet of water :
- (2) That the water at the bar is 13.5 feet deep;
- (3) That the "Oleg" was loaded in the following way;

At the bottom of the hold 500 tons of seaweed were put—above it were arms (5,000 rifles and 15,000,000 cartridges and shells); at the top was a thin layer of sea-weed.

(Translator's note : Two lines which follow being damaged by burning are illegible)



The steamer had a stock of coal sufficient only for three days. Consequently, the steamer had either to be unloaded by the side of the gunboat into the lighters or to go out to sea and wait for the issue of a fight with the gunboat, having for this purpose not more than two days at its disposal. There it was decided :

(1) That the steamer "Oleg" should go out to sea, get out of the usual course of the ships and cruise at about 50 miles distance from the shore, waiting for the usual radiogram;

(2) On shore to take all measures for the sinking of the gunboat ;

(3) That if in the space of two days, the gunboat was not sunk, the ship would receive an order by radio where to go.

Then we left for the port, and the steamer "Oleg" put out the lights and went out to sea.

On the 8th, in the morning, two aeroplanes of the 3rd Army made a sudden attack on the gunboat. But one of them did not reach the gunboat at all and the other threw two bombs, 180 pounds each. They were thrown from 2,000 metres altitude, and of course could not hit it. One bomb of this kind would have sunk the gunboat, but for this purpose the aviator ought to have gone down to 200—400 metres altitude. Probably the aviators were afraid of the sea. (When we reproached them for throwing the bombs from such an altitude, the aviator unfolded the extraordinary theory that "the sea attracted aeroplanes".)

The gunboat immediately sent to Newchwang a coded radio message, which we could not decipher.

On the 8th. all day long the gunner BALX attempted to fit a Skoda gun on a Chinese steam launch but nothing came out of this attempt. The gun could not be placed at the stern nor on the prow; much work was required to fix it, and it was not clear whether the steam launch would stand the shot fired from its side. (The space on the prow was occupied by the anchor's steam-crane.)

Thus our plan to approach the gunboat during the night, with lights put out, and to fire from quite a close distance several shots against its side which, unavoidably, would have sunk the gunboat, could not be carried out in such a short space of time, which we had at our disposal, to say nothing about the risks. Gen. Meng, Commander of the 10th Division of the 1st Army came during. After a brief conversation he left for Tientsin to look for a steamer.

On the 9th the weather was foggy. The aeroplanes did not go out to sea. In the day time Gen. Meng came again and stated that.....searches having taken.....ce (notice?) that in..... at day-break we would wait for his decision concerning the steamer.

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The passengers of the Japanese steamer who arrived in the evening, informed us that three gunboats, instead of one, were anchored at the entrance into the channel. Through the Radio Intelligence we established the fact that that three men-of-war were really lying at the entrance into the channel, and that their radio calls were "OA" "OT".

At 8 o'clock in the evening a snowstorm began. At 9 o'clock we decided to give the steamer the order to go to Vladivostok without informing the Chinese about it. At 10 o'clock "Oleg" reported by radio that it had received the order and was taking the course to Dairen. At 3 o'clock in the night, the Comebat (Battalion Commander?) sent me a note stating that Gen. Meng, after a conversation with Gen. Sun-O, suggested to send the steamer back home and asked that after some time—after the gunboat has been driven away—a light vessel of shallow draught be sent instead of this one. I answered that his decision—to send the steamer back home—would be executed, and that I regretted very much that they had no means to sink the gunboat.

*Deductions:*

(1) The operation has been prepared very badly and carelessly. Such elementary things as: water level of the bar, draught of the steamer, possibility of Chang Tso-line's military intervention—have not been taken into consideration. No radio cipher has been used between Peking and the steamer although that was absolutely necessary. The operation has not been kept a secret; all Tientsin knew about it. Question concerning unloading and interference of British Customs authorities have not been taken into consideration; so we had to decide these urgent questions and to ask you to get us safe conduct from the Minister of war.

(3) The military intervention has taken place too late: there was no Chinese military representative authority and this circumstance hindered the operation. Means of fighting at sea had been prepared beforehand.

*Enclosures:* 2 radiograms and a letter of Battalion C-r (Commander) of the 1st Army to the effect that the steamer "Oleg" must be sent back home.

11 Febr. 1926.  
Tientsin.

Sgd: Henry A. Lin.

ОБЩАЯ СВОДКА

ОБЪЕМЫ РАБОТЫ

НА 1-е полугодие 1954 г.

Всего работ ..... 10000

в том числе:

1. Работы по проектированию ..... 1000

2. Работы по строительству ..... 2000

3. Работы по монтажу ..... 3000

4. Работы по наладке ..... 4000

5. Работы по обслуживанию ..... 1000

6. Работы по ремонту ..... 1000

7. Работы по модернизации ..... 1000

8. Работы по ликвидации последствий стихийных бедствий ..... 1000

9. Работы по ликвидации последствий аварий ..... 1000

10. Работы по ликвидации последствий катастроф ..... 1000

11. Работы по ликвидации последствий землетрясений ..... 1000

12. Работы по ликвидации последствий наводнений ..... 1000

13. Работы по ликвидации последствий засух ..... 1000

14. Работы по ликвидации последствий голода ..... 1000

15. Работы по ликвидации последствий эпидемий ..... 1000

16. Работы по ликвидации последствий пандемий ..... 1000

17. Работы по ликвидации последствий войн ..... 1000

18. Работы по ликвидации последствий терроризма ..... 1000

19. Работы по ликвидации последствий преступлений ..... 1000

20. Работы по ликвидации последствий других чрезвычайных ситуаций ..... 1000

Итого ..... 10000

## DOCUMENT No. 24.

The general estimate of the expenses for "Groups" and the "Central Apparatus" and the detailed estimate for the Canton Group for the month of February. These documents were found in the files of 1926 of the Soviet Military Attache. In the original file attached to the first sheet, showing the general estimate, are the detailed estimates for the following "Groups" and amounts:

Peking .....	G\$ 13,292.81
Canton .....	25,453.98
Kalgan .....	13,882.06
Tientsin .....	1,048.35
Kaifeng .....	11,803.80

Special attention is invited to the amount of G\$12,398.97 for the salaries of the staff of the Canton Group, which *shows that the Soviet advisers in the Kuomintang were being paid by the Soviet Government through the Office of the Military Attache.*

### GENERAL BUDGET

#### FOR GROUPS AND CENTRAL APPARATUS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY

No.	Items	Let- ters	Kind of expenses	Sum in gold dollars	Remarks
5	—	—	Travelling expenses	13,050.65	1
9	2	—	Expenses not to be divulged	2,358.69	2 For Central Apparatus
9	4	—	Entertainment expenses	1,198.78	3
10	1	A	Staff's salaries	31,470.89	4
10	1	B	Additional emoluments	2,500.00	5
11	1	—	Office and printing expenses	807.33	6
11	2	—	Heating and lighting expenses	452.29	7
11	3	—	Rent and upkeep of the premises	405.52	8
11	4	—	Transportation and travelling expenses in the interior	1,607.07	9
11	5	—	Postal and telegraph expenses	2,187.70	10
11	6	—	Sundry expenses	1,484.11	11
14	4	—	Social insurance	757.84	12 Canton 5% Kaifeng 3%
			Hospital and dispensary expenses	1,410.14	13
			Club expenses of the Groups	202.10	14
			Travelling subsidies for families	1,200.00	15
			Total .....	61,092.61	
			January debts	2,346.66	Canton & Kaifeng
			For reserve funds	3,000.00	
			Grand Total for February	66,439.27	

Sixty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and 27 cents.



С В О Д К А  
СЧЕТЫ ПО КАНТОНСКОЙ ГРУППЕ.

№	Ст.	Акт.	Наименование расхода	С у м м а		ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ.
				Ам. долл. П.		
5	-	-	Путевое довольствие	4.888	88	1. уменьш. на 189.67
6	2	-	Расходы на подл. ег- дамент.....	-	-	2. уменьш. на - 10.000
9	4	-	Расходы на представ.	800	-	3.
10.	1	A	Содержание личн. сос- тава группы.....	12.898	87	4. на наличн. из- варт. состав.
10.	1	Б	Дополн. вознагражд. отпускные пособия/	2.500	-	5. непра. 4.181.60
11.	1	-	Канцелярск. и тип. расходы .....	800	-	6. непра... 800.
11	2	-	Отопл. и освещ....	100	-	7.
11	2	-	Наем и содерж. помо- щников.....	200	-	8.
11	4	-	Транспорт /разъезд внутри города/.....	1.200	-	9. непра... 800 ам. долл.
11	5	-	Почтово-телегр. расх.	1.000	-	10.
11.	6	-	Прочие канц. расходы	500	-	11
14	4	-	Спец. страх. 5% зарпл.	619	90	12.
			содержание амбул. гр.	200	-	13
			клуба группы	200	-	14
			Пособие на переезд семей.....	1.200	-	15
Всего по счету Кан- тона .....				28.488	88.	

## DOCUMENT No. 24.—(Continued)

## Budget for the Canton Group

No.	Items	Letters	Kind of expenses	Sum in gold dollars	Remarks
5	—	—	Travelling expenses	4,333.33	1—Curtailed by 189.67
9	2	—	Expenses not to be divulged	—	2—Curtailed by 20,000
9	4	—	Entertainment expenses	800.00	3
10	1	A	Staff's salaries	12,398.37	4— <sup>For the actual staff as it was in January</sup>
10	1	B	Additional emoluments (furlough subsidies)	2,500.00	5—4,131 was demanded.
11	1	—	Office and printing expenses	300.00	6—600 was demanded.
11	2	—	Heating and lighting expenses	200.00	7
11	3	—	Rent and upkeep of the premises	200.00	8
11	4	—	Transportation (expenses for trips inside the city)	1,000.00	9—800 was demanded.
11	5	—	Postal and telegraph expenses	1,000.00	10
11	6	—	Sundry expenses	500.00	11
14	4	—	Social insurance (5% of earnings)	619.90	12
			Dispensary expenses	200.00	13
			Expenses of the Group's Club	202.00	14
			Travelling subsidies for families	1,200.00	15
			Total for Canton Group . . . . .	25,453.98	

XAT

24th March 1938.

The news of your death has come as thunder out of the  
blue sky. It did not seem so until I was called to go down stairs to  
take part, and then I knew what it meant.

"Directors cannot be down-hearted." The long course  
of your immortal service to the National Government, whereof I always  
gloried with some interest, makes me feel more than down-hearted at  
the thought of separation---away from whom I honor and respect.

Adieu, my friend and I have not much to say except  
wishing you a very enjoyable voyage and every success hereafter.

However, we are not separated, because our spiritual  
connection will be as strong as any tighter bond than physical  
connection. At any time, if it would be your kindness to do so, I  
ask you to send me a postcard or a photo of you, and, when you  
are at home again, give to your address so that I may  
often read of you by the usual means of correspondence.

Yours sincerely, J. R.

Chief of Executive Department.

General Staff, 1st Division, 1st Army.

VICTOR D. ROCCHETTI

PERING

## DOCUMENT No. 25.

A letter signed by C. Chao'es, of the Operations Section, General Staff, Nationalist Government, to Rogacheff, who in July, 1925, was president of the Military Council of Soviet Advisers attached to the Kuomintang and who in the autumn of 1926 was Assistant Military Attache in the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Peking. This document shows that the Russian advisers to the Kuomintang Government are Soviet officials. Attached to the letter is the card of Rogacheff.

24th March 1926.

Comrade Rogacheff:

The news of your departure seems a thunder out of the blue sky. It did not reach us until I was called to go down stairs to take photo, and then I knew what it meant.

"Departure causes one down-hearted." The long course of your invaluable service to the National Government, whereof I always observed with much interest, makes me feel more than down-hearted at the moment of departure..... you whom I honor and respect.

Sullen is my heart and I have not much to say except wishing you a very enjoyable voyage and every success hereafter.

However, we are not separated, because our spiritual association with each other is much more tighter a bond than physical association. At any rate, if it would be your kindness to do so, I heartily except that you will present me a photo of you, and, when you have arrived at your destination, give me your address so that I may often receive advices from you by means of correspondence.

Ever sincerely yours,

Sgd: C. Chao'es

.....

Chief of Operative Department.

General Staff, Nationalist Government.



## DOCUMENT No. 26.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Soviet Commission for Chinese Affairs, on August 4, 1927. (Note: Longva, one of the members of the Commission, was the Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Peking in 1927.) The documents mentioned in paragraph 17 were actually signed by Feng Yu-hsiang on August 15, 1926, eleven days after the meeting. (See Documents No. 16, 18 and 18.)

Page 1.

*Very confidential*

.....No. 32 (15)

(Sitting) of the Commission for Chinese Affairs on August 4th, 1926.

Were present : Comrades Unshlicht, Chicherin, Bubnoff, Yagoda, Saloryeff, Melnikoff, .....erzin, Longva, Oazar and Gailis.

Heard	Resolved
1. Report on the situation.	1. To take note of it.
2. The problems of the People's Army (Kuominchun).	2. The Commission is of the opinion that the situation in China dictates to the People's Army the following fundamental military-political problems : a) To hold the province of Chahar : b) To renew the negotiations with Mukden in order to have a respite and to obtain freedom of action in order to start again an active struggle against Chihli, particularly against Yen Hsi-shan; to enter, at the same time into negotiations with some of the wavering generals of the Wu Pei-fu group; to strive to establish as close relations as possible with the remnants of the People's Army in Shensi.
3. The relations between the People's Army and Outer Mongolia.	3. To reject positively Feng (Yu-hsiang's) proposal to have an alliance concluded between the People's Army and Outer Mongolia and to arrange that Outer Mongolia should support (the army) with men and military supplies. Mongolia shall continue assisting the People's army in the same way as heretofore (the transit of supplies, etc.)





4. The Organization of a North-Western Bureau of the Kuomintang (revolutionary committee).
  5. (burned) .....material (burned) .....Feng's declaration.
  6. The personnel
  6. Yui Yu-jen's request about.....
4. a) To consider the discussion of the proposal of Yui..... (4 lines burned). (a half page of the first line is burned) .... the conduct of the political work in the People's armies and the groups which adhere to them, however, without limiting the independence and the rights of Feng, as the Commander of the first People's army.  
b) To consider the formation of a North-Western government as purposeless.
  5. a) To consider the increasing of the assistance to Feng in armament as impossible at present beyond the limit fixed according to the decision of the P/B of April 7, No. 32.  
b) To supply to Feng three armored cars instead of some other kind of armament (which it has been already decided to supply to the Kuominchun armies).  
c) To refuse to supply aeroplanes, but to give to Feng the necessary materials for repairing to defective planes he possesses.  
d) To refuse a loan.  
e) To request the P/B to supply Feng, on a long term credit, with 3760 poods (2000 of the first grade and 1750 of the second grade) of benzine, 760 poods of crude petroleum and 750 poods of oil.  
f) To advise Feng to take strict measures at once to improve the accounts and safeguarding of arms and munitions at Kalgan.
  6. a) To declare as expedient to have in the nearest future the number of our military and political workers with Feng's army increased to 25 men.  
b) To instruct Comrades Petroff and Gailis to pick out 10-20 Chinese comrades well trained in political matters for political work in Feng's army.
  7. a) To set apart at Urga for Yui Yu-jen 2,000,000 of foreign..... ammunition destined for the Kuominchun Army..... (the rest is burned).



8. (burned)

9. The so-called Northern expedition

10. The strike.

11. The detachment of Goustchin.

12. The Chinese school in Moscow.

Page 3.

8. a) Not consider the..... (proposal?) of Comrade Viotinski as there is no information throwing sufficient light on the situation at Canton.

b) The Commission states that the information of Moscow about Canton has lately not improved but has become rather much worse.

To instruct Comrades Viotinski, Karakhan, Borodin and Galen to have proper information service established.

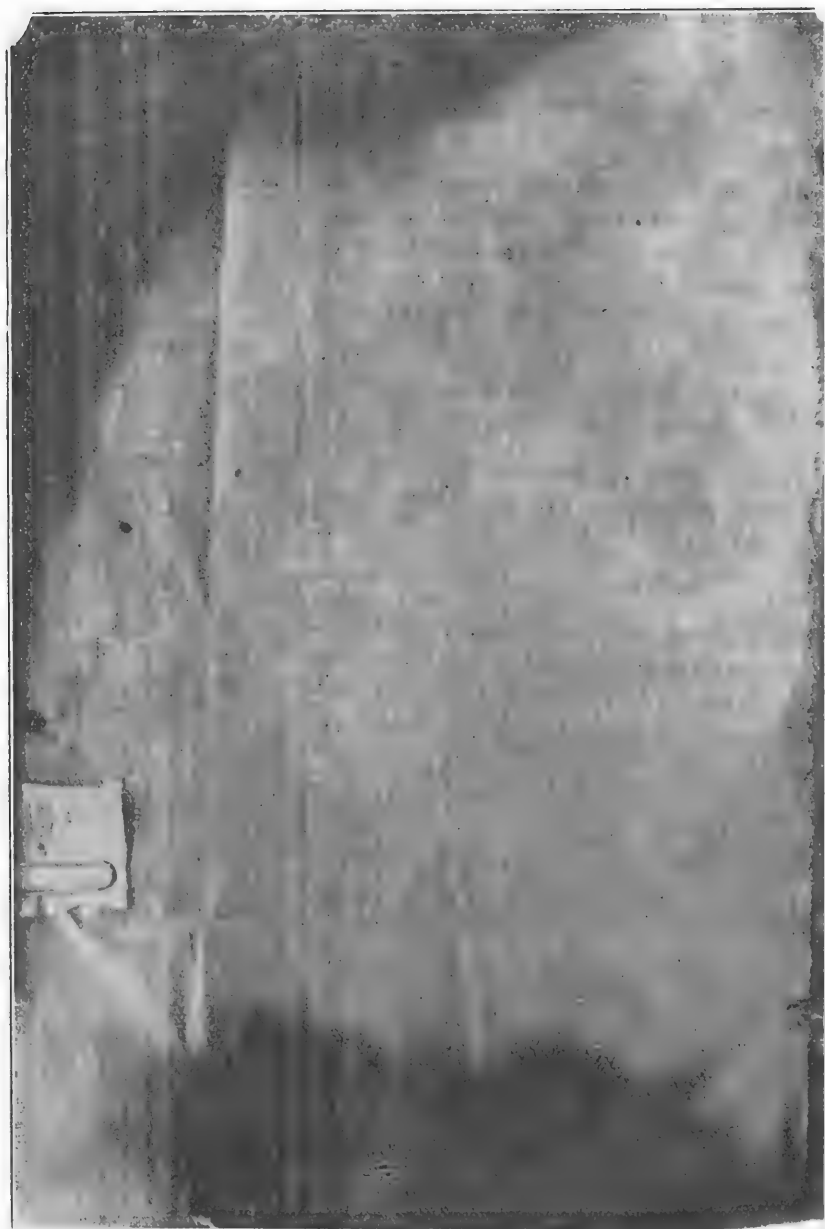
9. a) To put off the question of the so-called Northern Expedition until the next sitting of the Commission, in view of the lack of sufficient information.

b) The Commission once more points out the real danger of the assistance extended by Canton to Hunan, which might develop into a great military operation, and objects strongly against the crossing of the borders of Hunan by the Canton Army and is in favor of stopping the further moving of troops out of the province of Kwangtung.

10. To confirm the previous resolution that every measure should be taken to call off the Hongkong strike and to order Comrade Borodin to report at once why the strike continues and the measures taken to have it called off. ✓

11. The Commission finds it necessary to disband immediately the detachment of Goustchin, to send the personnel of this detachment to Vladivostok at the disposal of Comrade Koubiaka, to order Goustchin to come to Moscow and to hand him over to the "G.P.U." (The State Political Department, the former "Cheka"—Extraordinary Commission for dealing with the counter-revolution).

12. a) The Commission finds it advisable to continue the work of the Chinese school in Moscow; the number of students should be increased to 60 men in the school. (The rest on page 3 is burned.)

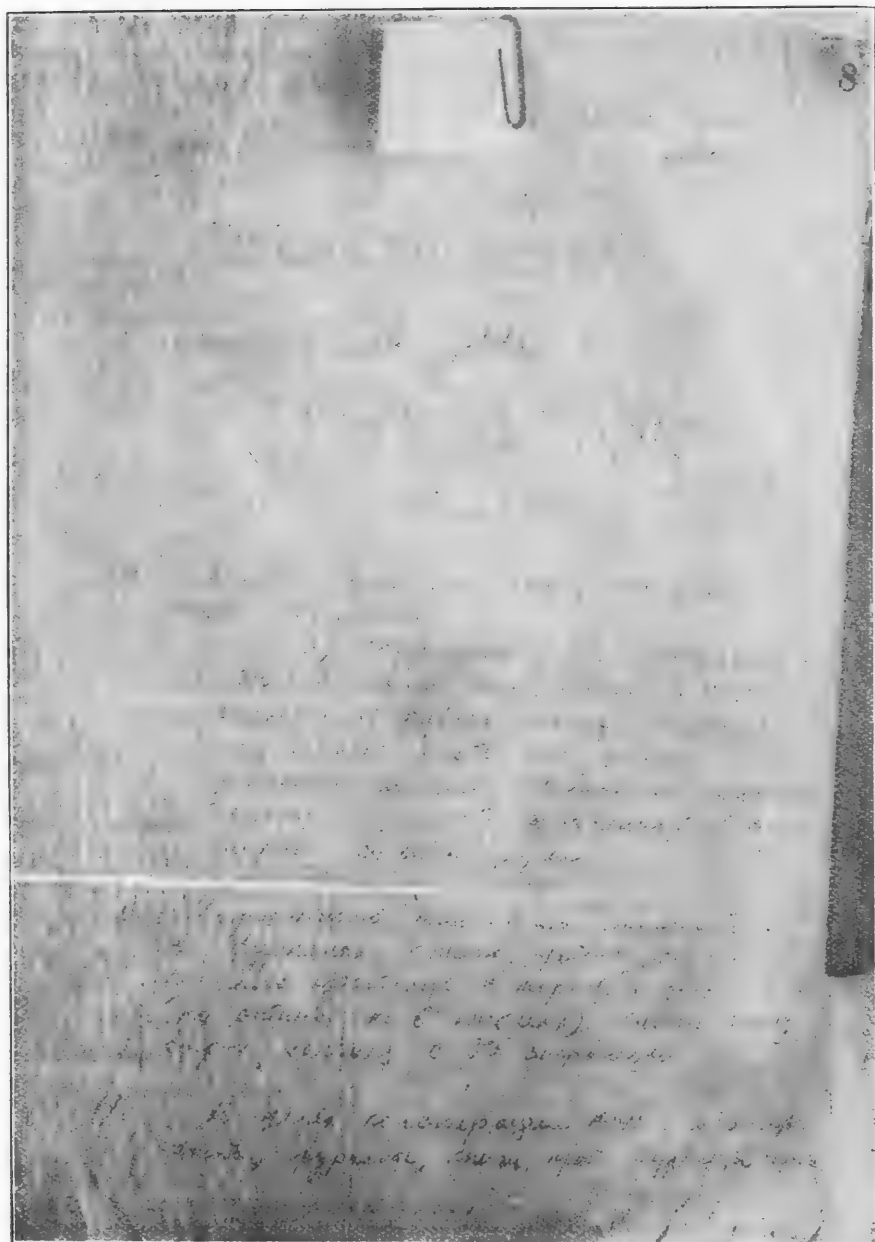


..... (the first part of the phrase is burnt) to have an estimate of expenditures worked out.....cep (probably for the "upkeep") of the school and to have it submitted to the next sitting of the commission.

- |  |  |
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| 13. ....Sangoursky.  | 13. a) Considering that Feng proposes to have another military advisor appointed instead of Sangoursky, the sending of the letter is found inadvisable.<br>b) To instruct Comrade Unshlicht to find another military-political advisor for Feng. |
| 14. The departure of Feng (the rest is burned)                         | 14. a) To take note of the communication of Comrade Unshlicht that in consequence of his conversations with Feng the letter has decided to go to Kalgan one of these days.   |
| 15. The loan so Chang (the rest is burned)                             | 15. To approve the proposal of Comrade Karakhan (see his ciphered telegram, special No. 584, dated August 2) and to support it at the P B.   |
| 16. About Soundalin.   | 16. To have Soundalin deported from the U. S. S. R.  |
| 17. The form of Feng's obligations for the material assistance to him. | 17. To instruct the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs to work out together with Comrade Lengva at once the draft of an obligation of Feng for the material assistance he has received from us.   |

The President (signed) Unshlicht.

The Secretary (signed) Gailis.



## DOCUMENT No. 27.

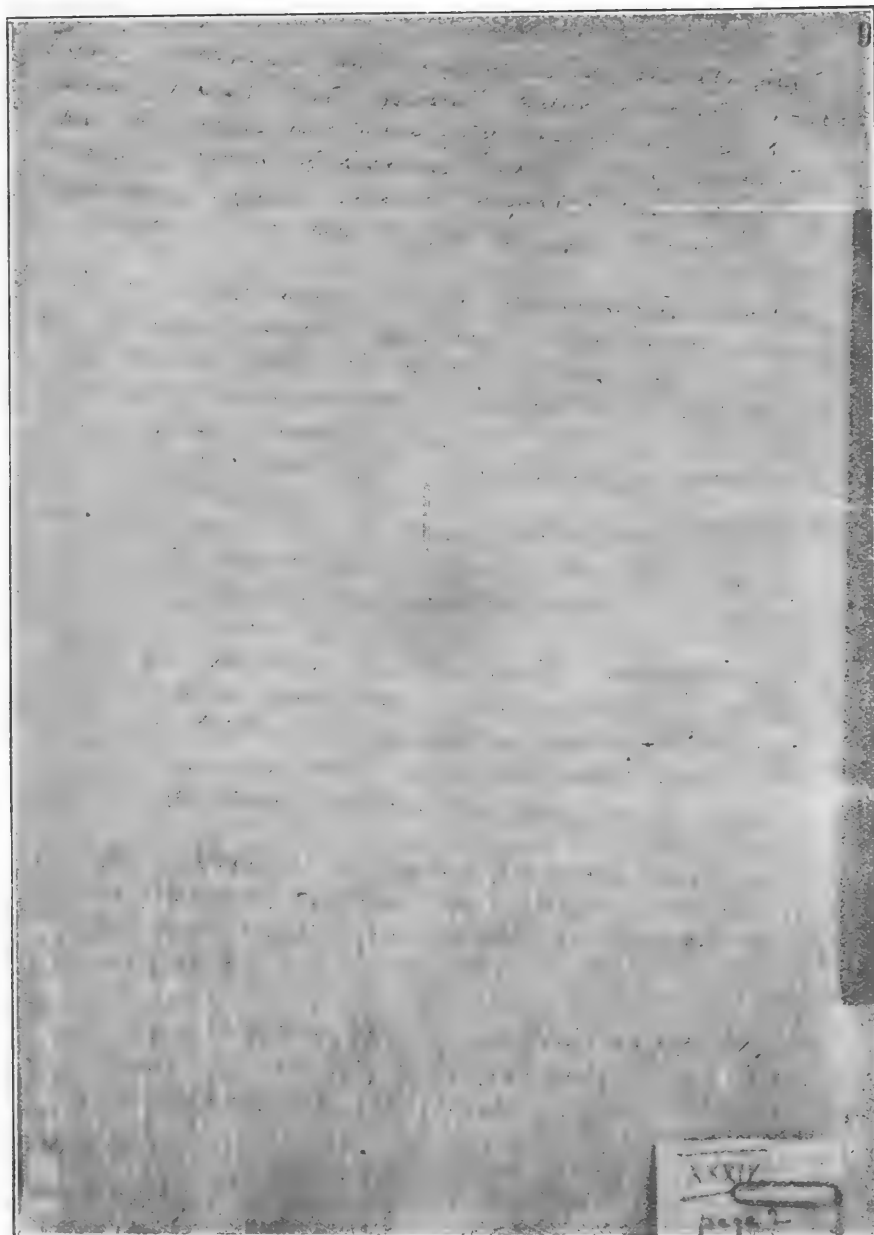
A letter containing instructions to secret agents as to reports which are to be written in invisible ink. This letter was written by the Soviet Military Attache's Office on April 4, 1927, two days before the raid took place. A great number of reports written by Soviet agents in invisible ink are among the captured documents.

Very Secret  
Personal

### Instruction for Secret Writing.

1. Address:  
    Mr. John Easton,  
    The General Post Office, Box No. 46,  
    Peking.
2. All reports sent to that address must
  - (a) contain information from intelligence agents which is worthy of attention or information from equally reliable sources;
  - (b) include authentic, up-to-date political-military information ;
  - (c) be worded as concisely as possible.
3. Reports which are sent by means of secret writing must be forwarded in magazines, books, price-lists of commercial firms, etc. (but on no account in letters), written between the lines beginning with the third page.
4. For the sake of keeping the secret, these magazines, books, etc., must be of the latest dates-





and on no account old "rubbish". From time to time magazines or books must be sent "blank" (without secret writing). In such cases in the upper right-hand corner of the first page of the book the price of it must be indicated in pencil.

5. No information should be sent in letters. From time to time however, "blank" letters (without secret writing) should be sent. In these cases extreme caution is recommended and the following conditions are to be observed:

- (a) The addresses must be called by his usual name, that is to say, "Dear John";
- (b) letters must be written in good English (for that purpose common "letter-writers" may be used);
- (c) letters must mention some definite matters and should never contain an occasional string of phrases;
- (d) letters written by the same person must be always signed in the same manner.

6. Before a new formula (of the ink?) for secret writing is received, the old one must be used. Special care must be taken that no traces of the pen remain on the paper.

7. All correspondence must be kept up through ordinary letters and never through registered letters or letters with "return of receipt".

4—IV—1927

No. 119/2

Peking.

## DOCUMENT No. 28.

A letter of Feng Yu-hsiang dated January 6, 1927, of which a Russian translation was found in the files of the Soviet Military Attache. This letter shows that the Soviet Embassy was acting as a message center for Feng Yu-hsiang. (Note: No photograph is attached to this document.)

Translated from Chinese

*Very confidential.*

Letter of Feng Yu-hsiang to Liu Tzu-yuan, T'ang Yueh-liang and Chia Hui-chih, dated January 6, 1927.

1. Our present plan is to concentrate troops in the southern direction in order to establish a liaison with the expeditionary army moving northward and to advance speedily towards T'ung Kuan in order to effect the junction of our forces in Honan.

As regards the northern direction (Sui-yuan and Pao-t'ou), we intend manoeuvring with cavalry, taking up an "indefinite position" (neither retreating, nor advancing), and expecting the advance of different detachments in Chahar and Sui-yuan, with which we are negotiating. Then the enemy will be doubtless completely defeated.

2. For having Shensi cleared of the enemy, Yü Yu-jen has been appointed Commander and Teng Pao-shang his assistant and simultaneously director of administrative affairs.

Li Hu-ch'eng, Yang Hu-ch'eng, Tien Yu-tse, Pei Ting-yi and Ch'in Yo-hsin have been appointed commanders in chief of the different sections and are instructed to reorganize their troops and to assist the population that has suffered.

I am also leaving Ping-liang to travel and to inspect.

3. Our troops have already passed T'ung Kuan, and the establishing of a liaison with "the different sides" is a very important matter. I hope that you will carry on the negotiations on a scale as large as possible in order that everywhere forces may rise to help us and thus accelerate the success of the revolution.

It is necessary to keep a close connection and to exchange news with J. J. Hsü-Ping, Wang Nai-mo, who are at Tientsin, and Li Ming-chung and Pao Shih-ts'ao at Shanghai.

4. Since the radio station was transferred from Pao-t'ou to Ning-hsia, the liaison with Urga and Moscow can be kept up only through the Embassy in Peking. I hope that you will immediately forward to me secretly by special messengers all news you will receive from there. The way to us is as follows: from Peking to Shih Chia-chuang, thence by railway to T'ai-yüan, thence by motorcar to Feng-ling-tu where the Huang Ho is crossed to T'ung Kuan where our division of Liu Hu-ming is standing.

This is exceedingly important and I request you to find out all means of sending us news, for which I shall be very thankful.

5. The telegrams to Comrade Ch'ang Chi-yang at Urga and to Comr. Li Ming-chung in Moscow which are sent herewith for forwarding, must be at once sent off through the Embassy. I expect replies.

6. The liaison with Hankow has been established and I have already received several telegrams from Li Chi and Li Chung-san.

7. Let me know at once and in detail with the bearer of this letter the news you have received from different sides and the state of your negotiations.

Sgd: Feng Yu-hsiang

6/1-27

A True Copy: Sgd: Visseleff.







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